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ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ROMANIA

AU071817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has returned home from Romania. The delegation paid a 5-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of Romania and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

At Sofia airport, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation were cordially welcomed by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, deputy chairmen and members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and leaders of state and public organizations.

FILIPOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW AT CPSU INVITATION

AU090825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

VANCE CRITICISM OF U.S. ADMINISTRATION REPORTED

AU061937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has publicly declared that the postponement of the Salt II agreement's ratification on the part of the White House was a grave error and that there were no justifications for protracting this issue. Washington, he stressed, must follow a consistent course in its relations with the Soviet Union, and it is deluding itself if it considers that Washington can impose its willpower on the rest of the world.

BTA Commentator Commends Vance

AU061525 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 6 Jun 80

["Vance Apostrophizes White House Brinkmanship"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov)--The speech of ex-Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the Harvard University is the second--after his resignation--impressive apostrophe towards the ill-balanced White House policy as regards the Soviet Union and the problems of peace in general.

On the other hand, it is the first overt differentiation declared by Vance from the stands of Brzezinski on the complex problematics of international relations.

The words of ex-secretary of state said in Harvard acquire the meaning of a blunt unmasking of Carter's foreign policy, of its drastic lack of compliance with the realities of our time.

In its sober and resolute nature it is a condemnation necessary for America of what he himself calls "perilous nostalgia" on a world military superiority. Assessing as rather dangerous the play with risk, which in our days can very quickly and fatally lead to situations threatening mankind, Vance's speech acquires a high political value. Moreover, it was delivered by a man who, without any doubt, knows the world we live in.

By his speech Cyrus Vance also formally disintegrates himself from the circle dominating in Washington's thinking. He becomes the spokesman of a realistic concept of the U.S. foreign policy which, as he emphasizes, should be freed from "simplified decisions and groundless illusions".

We cannot but agree with ex-secretary of state that hysteria and wandering, sombre improvisations of the kind of the Iraqi [as received] desert venture, the groundless fear of equality in the military and strategic field between the East and the West, freezing the SALT II and the sharp halt in detente, is a stock of mistakes with dangerous consequences to peace and normal interstate relations.

Seen through such an angle, the speech in Harvard could be considered as a ray of hope that there are sensible people in the United States who support an evolution in the U.S. policy towards the principles of soberness and realism. Despite the whole precaution we have to adopt in approaching such an evolution, we should not exclude the belief that voices such as Vance's will be multiplied in the United States of America.

PRESS DENOUNCES CHINESE NUCLEAR REARMAMENT

AU061123 Sofia BTA in English 0821 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--"With the present policy of Washington and NATO growing ever more aggressive, China, too, is becoming ever more dangerous to her neighbours, to peace, and mostly because of her substantial territorial claims to all her neighbours" writes Ivan Peev in today's NARODNA ARMIYA. Dwelling on the technical side of the propaganda effect of the missile tests in China, the author says that the nuclear missile programme of Peking is subordinated to the military political doctrine which regards war as inevitable. He marks that the world public would have greeted the Chinese missile achievements if they were aimed at the peaceful exploration of space or served peaceful programmes. On the same subject M. Nentsova writes in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT that in the opinion of high-ranking statesmen in Peking, the Chinese missile tests were aimed at "strengthening the defence against the hegemonic forces". She goes on to say that such is the Chinese attitude not only to the Soviet Union but also to some of its present patrons. "This should give grounds for thought to those who are now trying to exploit the anti-Soviet policies of the Maoist top" writes OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

GRENADA DELEGATION VISITS MINISTRY OF FINANCE

AU061915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Grenada party-government delegation led by Bernard Coard, first deputy leader of the ruling New Movement Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning and finance, today had talks at the Ministry of Finance. The delegation later visited the institute and plant for production of computer technology in Sofia, where it familiarized itself with the successes achieved in Bulgarian electronics.

PELIKAN RELATES CSSR 1968 EVENTS TO AFGHAN 'INVASION'

WA091000 Rome LISTY in Czech No 2 Apr-May 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial by Jiri Pelikan: "Similar Scenario"]

[Text] Back in the fall of 1979, during the Prague trial of the Charter 77 and VONS [Committee for Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted] representatives, many persons were asking themselves whether the trial was merely an initiative generated by the Husak-Bilak regime which would remain an isolated incident, or whether it was part and parcel of a new policy line, characterized by two interlinked phenomena, repression against domestic opposition on the inside and expansionism on the outside, which might be gaining ascendancy inside the Moscow leadership.

Unlike some Western observers, we then thought it obvious that such a measure, producing as it did a wide-spread reaction in the world which negated in a few weeks all the previous efforts of Czechoslovak and Soviet diplomats to make the world forget the 1968 events and to bring the Czechoslovak occupation-installed regime out of isolation, could not have been made in Prague without a prior approval in Moscow. Such approval did not have to come directly from Brezhnev and from the entire Soviet leadership but might have stemmed from certain sectors inside the complex police-party hierarchy which often act independently of the leadership and quite intentionally confront it by their actions with a fait accompli which leaves the leadership no other choice but to make the best of the new situation.

The Prague trial was one of many signs signalling that in the succession struggle which had already begun in Moscow, the lead was being seized by forces favoring confrontation and expansionism rather than international cooperation and decrease of tension. The principal cause of this has been the deepening economic crisis in the USSR and the countries of East Europe which has produced increased internal tensions and thus also fear on the part of the ruling groups of making any reforms or changes. Many Western politicians and journalists felt that the policy of repression against fighters for human rights was incomprehensively out of step with the efforts of the Soviet diplomats to improve relations with the United States and Western Europe. In reality the two of them were twin aspects of a single policy line which has as its goal the preservation and solidification of the political status quo in Europe and a division of Europe into two blocs. This would create a situation which would enable the Soviet Union to do what it wants in Europe while at the same time using the situation to achieve redistribution of the power equilibrium in other parts of the world.

Those persons who did not realize this and who did not understand the two-fold aspect of the Soviet global strategy must have been astonished when--after the well-known Brezhnev speech in Berlin at the beginning of October 1979, in which he proposed negotiations about withdrawal of army units and a decrease of the arms race--the USSR surprised the world by launching a new military intervention, this one aimed for the first time against a country outside the Warsaw Pact bloc and a member of the group of nonaligned nations: Afghanistan. Many persons again questioned which of the two actions are really representative of the Soviet policy: the Brezhnev offer to negotiate or a military operation like Afghanistan. Again it was the case of a question wrongly put: This discrepancy between words and deeds has been a characteristic trait of Soviet policy of recent years, as well as that in the more distant past.

We do not like to remind the world of our open wounds, and yet it might be useful to note that in May 1968, when meeting with a delegation of Czechoslovak parliamentarians Leonid Brezhnev practically broke down crying as he spoke of the "Western propaganda lies" which had expressed suspicion that the Soviet Union intended to "intervene in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia, and perhaps even do so with a military force." It might also be useful to recall that after the military occupation of Czechoslovakia Leonid Brezhnev signed an "agreement" according to which the Soviet military units were to withdraw as soon as possible, as soon as the situation became normalized. Soviet armies are still in Czechoslovakia, and today no one is allowed any longer to say that theirs is a "temporary stay." And it may be useful to refresh the memory of those who forget so quickly by pointing out that only a few months after the Soviet occupation of Prague, in March 1969, it was the Soviet Union which clamored in a campaign for a convening of a European conference on cooperation and security, ignoring the fact that it had been the Soviet act of aggression which had interrupted the conference operations in the first place.

We are not going to be far wrong if we predict repetion of a similar scenario, following the invasion of Afghanistan. In fact, it is somewhat shocking that although the political motives for the 1968 intervention in Prague and the 1979 intervention in Kabul were completely different, the military and propaganda scenario used for the two of them has been exactly the same. An alleged threat to the country from the outside, a "request" for Soviet military help, removal of the previous government and elevation to power of the "healthy forces," all the foregoing accompanied by a fantastic campaign against the West. First, the USSR will consolidate its newly acquired positions, use the Afghan territory to build Soviet military bases which will facilitate a move to the Iranian oil, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and then it will appeal to the West to "stop that hostile campaign" and to "re-establish negotiations."

RUDE PRAVO REJECTS CLAIM CSSR AIDS TERRORISTS

AU061220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 80 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We Comment": "Who Is Muddying the Waters and Why?"]

[Text] In connection with the approaching elections in Italy the local reactionary wheeler-dealers are finding everything and anything good enough. That is why it is scarcely surprising that again they are ardently digging up moldy old lies alleging that it is actually not the ruling classes on whose conscience the terrorism now rocking Italy lies, but that the roots of the terrorism lie...in Czechoslovakia. In fact, the claim has again appeared that Italian terrorists are being trained in Czechoslovakia! The Italian weeklies PANORAMA and L'ESPRESSO have lent themselves to this and similar actions in recent days.

And now even Flaminio Piccoli, secretary general of the ruling DC Party, has joined them. Actually, that party bears the main responsibility for the fact that terrorism has achieved such catastrophic dimensions in Italy, and Piccoli knows that very well; that is also why he in particular is looking for a scapegoat for terrorism beyond Italy's borders. He also spoke about it at a press conference a few days ago. Although under the pressure of facts he primly conceded that "no proof exists" of claims that Italian terrorists are trained in Czechoslovakia, it did not in the least prevent him from continuing the slander: Some of the terrorists, he said, have passports from Czechoslovakia.

Why are certain circles in Italy so consistently spinning the wheels of hoary anticommunism? Why are they systematically digging up lies that were disproved long ago? The following motives are beyond all doubt: We have here the reactionary political interests of the ruling circles; the endeavor to distract the public's attention from the true sociopolitical causes of international and Italian terrorism and from the fact that it is the CIA and other Western espionage services that use terrorism for their dark plans; and the endeavors to harm the progressive and revolutionary movements, with which terrorism is as compatible as fire is with water.

But other reasons exist, too, for the staging of much malicious campaigns.

Any lie, even the most transparent one, is good enough for the anticommunist centers, if it can harm the revolutionary movement or--even better--the countries of the socialist community.

The slanderers are not at all interested in facts. Flaminio Piccoli's statement and the fact that in its recent issue L'ESPRESSO claims that the Czechoslovak vice-consul in Torino has now been expelled from Italy is proof of that, understandably, the paper is not bothered by the fact that the CSSR has no consulate in Torino. The average reader in Italy is absolutely ignorant of this, so why should one get flustered? If the poisonous seed is systematically watered it will take root.

Transparent aims and transparent tactics, but that is valid not only for Italian reaction--it is also fully valid for the American, British or West German anticommunist forces.

There is striking proof of the connections between the CIA and other Western secret services and the terrorists. Quite a number of the terrorists' daily weapons comes from channels controlled by those secret services. In fact, terrorism is convenient for the ruling circles whenever they need to evoke a wave of hysteria against all that is progressive and to unleash anticommunist passions. It is also notoriously known that the centers of Western espionage services have departments of "dirty tricks," which--among other things--have the task of spreading misinformation, of fabricating false reports and supplying them to the press. Whenever it suits the ruling circles for reasons of domestic or international policy, or whenever we in the socialist countries step on the toes of their people (let us say, those masked by titles of university professors), a barrage of misinformation arises in the bourgeois communications media, as though on request, misinformation similar to that which has now appeared in the Italian press.

Intentional misinformation, systematic and planned denigration of Socialist Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries are purposeful intentions of the international reaction and one of its tools. Let us take, for instance, the very recent provocation against our citizen in Britain. For 3 days he was kept at London airport without any reason. Or what about the ruthless brutality of the police against a Czechoslovak diplomat? It is also the ruling circles of Western countries that bear full responsibility for the creation of an atmosphere whose task is to undermine the system of constructive relations among states with different social systems.

It is not difficult to recognize the actors and stage managers of these provocations. They sit primarily in CIA headquarters in Langley and we can also find them in the general staffs of the NATO Pact.

Whom do such acts serve? They certainly do not serve better understanding among states with different social systems! They aggravate and poison the international atmosphere. [paragraph continues]

They are part and parcel of the frontal attack undertaken by Washington and NATO against international detente.

But the people of Europe and the whole world need something quite different. They need to take the path of peace, the path of detente. They require that the principles contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference be consistently implemented. They want the Madrid meeting to be held in a good and constructive atmosphere. The torpedoes that are now again being launched by the anticommunist centers are torpedoes targeted against the spirit of Helsinki, against the spirit of international understanding.

WEST GERMAN DAILY, REVANCHIST CLAIMS DISPUTED

AU041907 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Ladislav Alster commentary: "Note: Heaven-Reaching Impudence"]

[Text] The Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, daily of the West German big bourgeoisie, recently published a letter headlined "30 May 1945 in Prague," allegedly sent in by reader Eng Hans Krieger. "On that day the German inhabitants of Brno--almost all old people, women and children--were chased out of their homes and the next day driven to the Austrian border.... Some 15,000 people died during that evacuation. Those who survived came to Austria robbed of all their property," the alleged reader's "letter" says literally.

There would be no need to answer these lies were they not a part of a broad-based revanchist campaign, according to which we in those days allegedly expelled and tortured diligent, good and absolutely innocent Germans, who had done absolutely, but absolutely nothing to anybody. That what is involved here is really a campaign is attested to by the fact that Mr Krieger refers to a disgusting article by Ota Filip, published on 5 May 1980 in the aforementioned daily, in which the author depicted the uprising of the Prague people simply as the killing of defenseless German civilians. Thus, the editorial office of the Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG is fully responsible for that rubbish.

That, however, is not all. The alleged letter goes on: "The city of Brno recently proposed to the mayor of Nuremberg an agreement on a partnership between the two cities. The Eastern draft proposals of agreements mostly contain clauses on the silence and on the good behavior of the German partner, proposals which when later applied, mean interference in (West German) internal affairs. If the other side is really interested in an honest and frank understanding among nations, it must overcome itself, and condemn the cases that occurred at the end of war as crimes against humanity and totally dissociate itself from them".

He writes as if Hitler's Germany did not throw the world into the bloodiest war in history, as if K.H. Frank and thousands of lesser Franks did not subvert Czechoslovakia and during the war did not engage themselves as informers and hangmen. Thousands and thousands of our citizens died in concentration camps and places of execution. How many thousands of people, among them also children, were executed for "approving the assassination attempt on Heydrich," or for listening to foreign broadcasts? Mr Krieger and revanchists similar to him are somehow forgetting that.

The expulsion of Germans after the war was necessary and genuine German antifascists have comprehended this. This was the unanimous demand of all our people and also of those who later became traitors and today sing the song of German revanchists in the West German press. We regard the "proposals" of Mr Krieger and other revanchist Kriegers to be a shameless impudence.

The infamous Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels used to preach that "a lie repeated a hundred times will become after the hundred and first time the truth," and the revanchists are apparently also abiding by that thesis. However, throughout our fatherland there are tens of thousands of little memorials and in-memoriam plaques to those who fell or were tortured to death, and they oblige us never to permit the falsification or touching-up of the history of World War II.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES 'BREAKDOWN' OF U.S. MILITARY COMPUTER

LD060853 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The recent countdown for a strategic attack on the USSR is result of the Carter administration's deliberate escalation of the war hysteria, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The daily pointed out that the "failure" of the computer which allegedly registered Soviet intercontinental missiles is a mere excuse. Just as last November, this gloomy episode will be condemned as a gross hazard, as dangerous fruit of American "readiness" to use a nuclear weapon at any time. The alleged "Soviet threat" is always a pretext.

It is to embed itself in the mind of the American voter and the Western bourgeoisie. It is to deafen realistic proposals for peace talks, the limitation of nuclear armaments and other reasonable Soviet initiatives aimed at easing tension.

Washington knows quite well about the treaty that the Soviet Union signed with the U.S. in 1973, aimed at averting a nuclear war. This case, the second one in a relatively short time, shows once again that the problem persists.

Its settlement does not lie in technologically heightening the capability of war machinery, as the two cases of the "breakdown" of the computers show, but in creating an atmosphere of trust, in easing international tension, RUDE PRAVO said.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES U.S. USE OF DIEGO GARCIA ISLAND

LD060856 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--"The world public is worried by the U.S. gunboat policy in the Indian Ocean, the policy which completely contravenes the U.N. resolution of December 1977, providing for this part of the world to become a peace area," today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The isle of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean is gradually transformed into a strong military point of support of the U.S. from which not only strategic bombers and heavy military transport aircraft, but also long-range missiles can be launched.

The deployment of the Fifth U.S. Fleet is designed for the Pentagon to control international air traffic, to exert pressure on anti-imperialist regimes in Africa and Asia and to establish connection between the sixth fleet in the Mediterranean and the seventh fleet in the Pacific. In the case of any threat to U.S. interests, a demonstration of power is to "calm down" the situation, the paper stressed.

People in the countries at the Indian Ocean demand that the dangerous U.S. intentions be thwarted. The necessity of the reduction of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean is one of the basic issues of the present, RUDE PRAVO said.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER SIMON

LD061136 Budapest MTI in English 1007 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--MTI reported from Prague:

On Thursday, the last day of his three-day visit to Czechoslovakia, Hungarian Minister Pal Simon of heavy industry was received in Prague by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy head of the Czechoslovak Federal Government. The talks chiefly concerned ways of broadening heavy industry cooperation between the two countries.

Pal Simon and Vlastimil Ehrenberg, minister of fuels and energy, signed a protocol on the outcome of their talks held during the visit. In the course of the negotiations, they approved the text of the agreement on the application in Czechoslovakia of the "Haldex" system for the utilization of pit-heaps, as well as on the establishment of a mixed company based on it. The ministers agreed upon the details of adding a new section, the energetics work group, to the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. Moreover, they discussed ways of cooperation in training nuclear power plant operators, the possibilities for linking up the natural gas pipelines of the two countries, as well as certain issues related to the Czechoslovak section attached to the Albertirsa-Vinnitsa 750-kilovolt electric transmission line.

While in Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian heavy industry minister conferred with Vladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak minister of metallurgy and heavy machine industry, about questions of scheduling the supplies to Hungary of Czechoslovak nuclear power plant installations. His talks with industry minister Urban Bohumil concerned increased cooperation in the chemical industry and the boosting of chemical goods exchange.

EGALITARIANISM 'SLOWS DOWN' COMMUNIST EQUALITY

AU041325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 80 p 3

[Jaroslav Kucera article: "Egalitarianism Slows Down the Development"]

[Excerpts] Egalitarianism, which is manifested also in our society, is among the most serious factors slowing down our society's development. The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session again drew attention to this fact. Egalitarianism in remuneration is not merely an economic problem--even though it is becoming highly topical, especially in connection with the perfection of the mechanism of economic management. It is, moreover, a highly political and ideological problem because it also seriously affects the nonproduction sphere. It affects people's work, social activity and way of thinking--their entire way of life. It constitutes a negative, yet at the same time, integrated social phenomenon and must be fought as such.

It is true that socialism has abolished exploitation but it has not managed yet--and could not, for objective reasons--to overcome the old division of labor, the differences between physical work and brainwork, and between creative and monotonous work. The gradual solution of those tasks is an integral part of the development of socialism. Socialism is solving them primarily by means of the powerful development of the production forces and by applying the accomplishments of scientific-technical progress, which changes the traditional division and character of labor. [paragraph continues]

This solution also requires new qualifications and higher standards of the working people. The complete resolution of those tasks at the same time represents the "nuclear of the moment" of the transition to actual communism.

In his "Criticism of the Program of Gotha" K. Marx wrote: "In the higher stage of the communist society when individuals are no longer in the enslaving bondage of the division of labor and when the antagonism between brainwork and physical work vanishes; when work is no longer just a means of subsistence but is itself the first vital need; when the production forces grow in strength along with the multifaced development of individuals and all resources of collective wealth flow in full stream--only then will society be able to inscribe on its banner: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs!"

Even the considerable degree of the development of production forces achieved under socialism has not yet created full prerequisites for the work sphere and outside it. That is why even under socialism it is possible to satisfy only a relatively limited range of needs and society must be based on the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of one's work performance, formulated by K. Marx.

However, the application of this principle, which is the only feasible and just principle under socialism, is at the same time one of the sources of soical inequality, of differences in consumption and in the way of life among the members of various social strata and individuals.

To Seek and To Apply Positive Solutions

The 14th CPCZ Central Committee session noted in connection with the practical application of the principle of distribution on the basis of work: "Everyone knows that those most fundamental principles are often violated in practice; that differences in the output and quality of work are all too frequently erased when it comes to its remuneration. To tell the truth, egalitarianism is intensifying rather than being subdued." There is thus a contradiction between actual practice and the correct, generally recognized socialist principle of remuneration, a contradiction which may on the surface seem to be a a shortcoming of socialism itself.

Surely, a number of shortcomings has objective causes particularly stemming, as far as the economic sphere is concerned, from complicated external economic relations. However, as the last two sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee showed the sources of most of the present economic problems, including those in the sphere or remunerations are to a considerable degree of a subjective nature. They lie in the insufficient level of the fact-finding, control and managerial activity of various links of management; in the insuffucuent level of their organization and mutual coordination; in a number of criteria governing the economic activity that have been in force until now; and in the approach of the workers in charge to their tasks and duties in implementing directives. The degree of the development of criticism and self-criticism, formalism, technical conservativism and the assertion of local interests and so forth also play a role in the shortcomings.

In the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed that "remunerating work according to quantity, quality and social contribution is the only just and socialist way. Egalitarianism, on the other hand, provides the basis for work inequality and injustice, hampers work initiative and dedication and has nothing in common with socialism."

Egalitarianism not only has a negative effect on the development of labor productivity and production efficiency--it significantly reduces employees' interest in increasing their qualification, education and cultural standards and disturbs thus the socialist character of the development of their personality. It also disturbs their socialist attitude to work, their interest in participating in production management and thus also their attitude to socialist property.

The ideology of egalitarianism and mediocrity, which has its traditions in petty bourgeois thinking, has spread even to the nonproduction and nonwork sphere. It leads, for instance, to the phenomenon that some people do not strive to exceed the average. They cling to the "golden middle road" and have no interest in excelling. Workers and citizens who want to accomplish something and do more for society than they have to are often distrustfully viewed by those surrounding them. One even tries to dissuade them from their plans by poking fun at them, by distancing oneself and applying other social sanctions. It is known that the petty bourgeois envy of some colleagues prompts a good worker who received a higher bonus to strive the next time for the same bonus as the others.

Egalitarianism in the distribution system as the material basis of all these phenomena in the work and nonwork sphere thus deforms the socialist personality and is in sharp contradiction with the establishment of a socialist way of life.

Development of Socialist Production and Personality

As was demonstrated at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, egalitarianism is not a phenomenon of the modern age. It is rooted in the centuries-old longing of those exploited for social equality and justice. This unrestrained, just longing of the working people has been often exploited by various, mostly petty bourgeois egalitarian theories. The most widely spread form that these theories assumed in our country was the petty bourgeois, social democratic notion of "the same belly," a notion that is very similar to the theory and practice of the application of the Maoist ideas concerning the "poverty of revolutionaries." An extreme--but in its own way equally petty bourgeois--reaction to egalitarian approaches was in the critical years the rightwing revisionist call for "delevelling" remunerations, allegedly raised for the sake of the delevelling itself.

However, both abstract seemingly "just" approaches had nothing in common with socialism and, besides, they had a hidden class content. The social democratic notion of "the same belly" entails the idea of class reconciliation and the Maoist theories concerning "the poverty of revolutionaries", the justification of the inability to ensure a development of the production forces and thus a growth of the working people's living standards. Behind the rightwing call in the critical years for "delevelling" remunerations was hidden the elitism of intellectuals, their grief over the lost prerogatives of their group and the attempt to restore them.

It is evident that by curbing the work initiative and the interest in increasing one's qualification and by prompting parasitism on the work of others egalitarianism in socialism harms in many ways the development of socialist production and the socialist personality. By prompting parasitism on social work and by forcing people to acquire means outside of work in socialist production egalitarianism does not lead to true equality but, instead, deepens inequality. It is an antisocialist phenomenon just as was the "delevelling" as conceived by the elitists, which results in deepening the differences in living standards irrespective of the individual's merit in social work and thus, in its consequences, in a restoration of the antagonistic division of society.

Asserting the socialist principle in work remuneration means fighting against egalitarianism and against undeserved differences in remuneration.

The latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that "the socialist system has gradually eliminated social inequality, insures the right to work for everyone and earmarks considerable means for insuring the basic vital needs for each citizen." A consistent application of the socialist principle of remuneration according to work is not inconsistent with this program; on the contrary, it contributes to its development. By stimulating the development of production and the development of personality it serves the individual and society as a whole. By applying inequality in remuneration the socialist society thus advances toward communist equality.

This fact does not follow just from theoretical conclusions but has been confirmed by practice. It has been demonstrated by the experiences of those enterprises that have been applying since 1978 in the form of the comprehensive experiment designed to raise the efficiency and quality of production the measures aimed at perfecting the mechanism of economic management. The enterprises which have been consistently applying the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work, along with the other measures aimed at perfecting management, have managed their affairs much more efficiently and have had considerably fewer problems with the fulfillment of the planned tasks. People's approach to the needs of production has been much more responsible, free of formalism and with a stronger feeling of true managers.

The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed that the overcoming of egalitarianism will not be an easy or short-term affair. It will not be a matter concerning merely the economic establishment or new indexes and wage systems but will also be the subject of political-educational, propaganda and persuasion work. To overcome egalitarianism it is necessary to wage an irreconcilable struggle against petty bourgeois envy, slovenly attitudes and parasitism. The outcome of this struggle will determine how the economic personnel and all other working people master a really consistent application of the socialist principle of remuneration.

The successful overcoming of egalitarianism will also determine to a considerable degree the success of the new measures designed to perfect the planned management and thus the efficiency of the entire reproduction process with all its positive effects on the development of living standards, on the socialist way of life and on people's thinking.

NECESSITY, ADVANTAGES OF DISCIPLINE EXPLAINED

AU041332 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 June, on page 1, carries a 1,200-word editorial, entitled "It Is Not Antisocial to Want Discipline." The editorial argues that "it is now more than ever urgently necessary" to "give maximum support, both moral and material, to progressive ideas and acts, to good work, creative approaches and the fruitful initiative of individuals and collectives," and "both logical and just" to penalize laggards and violators of working discipline by "applying to the two differing approaches to work and duties also the different approaches as regards evaluation and remuneration."

Noting that shortcomings in life and work are neither to be explained, nor excused by objective reasons, because their true cause are people with little responsibility and initiative, people relying on others to solve their problems or imagining that they are irreplaceable, the editorial stresses that truly comradely collectives are the only effective factor capable of eliminating these phenomena.

These collectives should be free of false comradeship, tolerance towards shortcomings and so forth, the editorial adds.

After emphasizing the role of party, trade union and youth union organizations in making the collectives an attractive example of working morale and discipline, the editorial states: "If a director, foreman or workshop head does not want to get burnt and closes his eyes, then nothing will change in a specific enterprise, plant or workshop even though the entire government may have its eyes wide open."

Stating that "the public mind, the people's minds still harbor enough incorrect ideas about all the things socialism can and must do," the editorial points out that socialism, like every system, has its rules, and one of them is differentiation in remunerations: "... It is surely not a fact that socialist democracy is identical with arbitrariness, and freedom with lack of discipline. Some people, when urged to adhere to discipline, and when called to account for violating it, regard this as antisocial, as capitalist practices. There are people who are still averse to honest work and who, in order to cover it up, dolorously lament that this is not the kind of socialism they fought for, that this is not the way they had imagined it. To be sincere, it is exactly these people who never fought for socialism; on the contrary, they were sponging on it quite nicely from the very beginning. There are people who pluck the strings of other people's sentiments: But I have family, and the bellies of all its members are the same, and what kind of equality is this when one has more and the other less? The notion of egalitarianism has a long life," says the editorial, and quotes Lenin, who quoted Engels to prove the true meaning of equality.

The editorial concludes by underscoring the opportunities granted by socialism to all honest toilers, and by stressing heavily both the responsibilities placed on executives and the urgent need for discipline and its advantages.

SLOVAK DAILY: 'EXECUTIVES' SHOW RESISTANCE TO ZLOBIN METHOD

AU041229 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 80 p 3

[Article by Jaroslav Ciz, chairman of the trade union regional committee of workers in the building industry and building material production in Banska Bystrica, Slovakia: "The Growing Number of Zlobin Collectives Is Gratifying, But..."]

[Excerpt] When evaluating the development of zlobin's krozraschet method in our central Slovak region since the last regional conference of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL], and bearing in mind merely the number of collectives--the number of which has considerably grown since 1978--we could on the whole be satisfied. In fact, in 102 production building organizations the number of these collectives has increased from 84 in 1978 to 129 at present.

Deplorably, this growth does not represent a new quality, because it does not solve the basic idea of influencing the process of capital construction and the envisaged scope of building work in the individual projects and sites.

We have convinced ourselves of the merits of the zlobin method in a whole number of projects and sites, where it has been applied in practice. However, it is incomprehensible why particularly the executive workers are opposed to implementing this good thing on a broader scale, and especially to implementing it more comprehensively. This reality is not a flattering one in our region, either....

People in the socialist labor brigades usually grasp the advantages and the necessity of this khozraschet system far sooner than others. Deplorably, the same cannot be said of the executive workers. That is why I do not see the problem of creatively implementing this method as lying in the fact that the workers do not want it. On the contrary, after it is correctly explained to them, they are capable of fully engaging themselves for progress in the production process. The decisive problem lies in the interest, or lack of interest, of executive workers and the scope they create for it. This applies to all levels of the building industry. It is primarily here that the radical change must take place for the situation to improve.

COMMITTEE CHECKS REVEAL NUMBER OF 'SHORTCOMINGS'

AU041805 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 80 p 1

[CTK report: "The Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Slovak Communist Party Met"]

[Text] The Central Control and Auditing Commission [UKRK] of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] met in Bratislava yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by its chairman M. Boda, and attended by V. Subrt, member of the CPCZ's UKRK. From the discussion of the report on the check into the attitude of ranking personnel and party organizations toward the implementation of the CPCZ policy pertaining to the enrollment of applicants for university level studies, it was discovered that at the checked university departments, along with the good results in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the party bodies, that there are some shortcomings which must be systematically eliminated through improved work.

The check on the fulfillment of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution on priority ensuring of deliveries and work for coal mines in selected enterprises revealed that the measures of the party bodies are not being consistently fulfilled in all places. It is necessary, above all, to more assertively ensure the stipulated priorities, improve the standard of conceptual work of the managing economic bodies in planning, balancing [bilancovani] materials and investment deliveries for mines, and to demand from all ranking economic personnel,a conscientious fulfillment of party decisions. The findings from the examination of the fulfillment of the CPCZ Central Committee's directive on improving the membership base in selected CPSL bodies and organizations attest to positive results. However, it is necessary to continue to improve the selection and education of candidates and young members to increase the care for strengthening the membership base, especially in agricultural enterprises and on the work sites of the scientific research base, and to intensify the aid to production organizations with long-standing shortcomings as regards the improvement of the membership base. The commission also discussed the result of the follow up control of management of the CPSL's west Slovak regional organization and approved control activity programs for the next period.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS LABOR BRIGADES GATHERING

LD071846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] "Approximately 2,500 heads of brigades of socialist labor from all branches of the economy located in the districts of Hodonin and Senica gathered in the town of Hodonin today for the day of brigades of socialist labor. Present at this fifth gathering of the brigades from the Moravian-Slovakian border area was Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council."

REPORTAGE ON MITTAG, DELEGATION VISIT TO MEXICO

Arrival in Mexico City

LD042322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City (ADN correspondent)--A GDR state delegation led by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of State, on Wednesday arrived in Mexico City on a visit to the United Mexican States scheduled to last several days. On the same day Guenter Mittag had initial talks with the Mexican foreign minister, Jorge Castaneda. He conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the people and Government of Mexico.

On his arrival Guenter Mittag told the Mexican press that Mexico has a good reputation in the GDR. "Our people feel the highest respect for the splendid achievements with which Mexico has so uniquely enriched human civilization over thousands of years. It is the wish and intention of the GDR to add a new and constructive note to our successful cooperation with Mexico which benefits both sides. The conditions are favorable and promising."

In his statement Guenter Mittag said: "Good relations of friendship and cooperation between our states will flourish if we do everything in our power to preserve and strengthen world peace. That is of major importance in view of the present international situation." He recalled that 7 years ago almost to the day the two states opened diplomatic relations. "We note with satisfaction that much has been done in this brief period to develop our overall relations step by step." He stressed that since then a trade agreement, an agreement on scientific, industrial and technical cooperation, a shipping agreement, a cultural agreement and a consular treaty have been signed.

During the past years, it has been possible to expand trade and economic relations between our two states at a rapid rate, stressed Guenter Mittag. "The potentials of our economies make it possible to develop economic cooperation both quantitatively and qualitatively in an even more comprehensive way." In this, consideration has been given to the development of new forms of economic cooperation, said the head of the GDR state delegation. He gave his assurance of the GDR's readiness "to participate in executing Mexico's economic projects within the framework of the industrial and scientific-technological possibilities at its disposal."

Guenter Mittag expressed his thanks for the cordial reception in the Mexican capital and expressed his certainty that the coming talks and negotiations will help the dynamic development of multilateral cooperation and consequently the consolidation of friendship between the peoples and securing peace. The GDR state delegation was welcomed on its arrival by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and other figures.

Talks With Mexican Ministers

LD061146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0410 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, (ADN correspondent)--The GDR state delegation led by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and the Council of State, held talks on Thursday, the second day of their visit to Mexico, with Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and the patrimony and industrial development secretary, Andres Oteyza.

Jorge de la Vega Dominguez stressed the state of relations already achieved between the two countries and praised the GDR as an example of great political, economic and cultural development on the basis of central state planning. Prior to this, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda gave a dinner in honor of the GDR state delegation, at which he and Guenter Mittag exchanged toasts expressing willingness for the further deepening of cooperation and the joint efforts for the consolidation of peace. Gustavo Carvajal, president of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, received Guenter Mittag on Thursday. During the exchange of views the two politicians dealt with questions relating to both the current international situation and the state of and prospects for relations between the GDR and Mexico.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the GDR Government supports the desire and intention of the Mexican Government to deepen the hitherto mutually advantageous cooperation. Such a development corresponds to the fundamental concerns of the foreign policy of the first socialist German state to make an active contribution to international understanding, the continuation of the process of detente and the safeguarding of world peace.

He said that for the GDR it is a prime necessity of the present time to do everything possible for the consolidation of peace. "We support a constructive policy for the development of relations of peaceful coexistence with other states."

Gustavo Carvajal emphasized that Mexico, too, has a vital interest in the safeguarding of lasting peace and the implementation of a policy of detente and disarmament in the world. The Government of Mexico and its party are eager to make a constructive contribution to this. Carvajal gave his guest a detailed briefing on the 50 years and more development of his party, its present structure and the anti-imperialist progressive policy which it pursues.

Meeting With Portillo; Activities

LD070918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the State Council, who is leading the GDR state delegation now visiting Mexico, was received on Friday by Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico. Mittag brought the Mexican head of state a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In the message, Erich Honecker expresses great satisfaction at the fact that the friendly relations between the two states and peoples are developing favorably. They are founded on the accepted norms of international law and are distinguished by their continuity and the unanimous aspiration for mutually advantageous and constructive cooperation. The friendship between our peoples, the message says, has its roots in common anti-fascist traditions.

The President of the United Mexican States welcomed Erich Honecker's message and asked Guenter Mittag to convey to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and to the people of the GDR, greetings and best wishes for successful work in the interests of peace and progress.

In the course of their friendly talks Guenter Mittag and Jose Lopez Portillo came to the unanimous conclusion that since the re-establishment of diplomatic relations in June 1973, the relations between the GDR and the United Mexican States had developed successfully and consistently.

Both stressed that the basis for the further expansion of all-round cooperation is their unanimous or close viewpoints on important questions of international politics. Both sides affirmed their determination to do their utmost to secure peace in the world and to advance further along the road to detente and disarmament.

In this connection Guenter Mittag pointed to the great importance of joint efforts for peace and disarmament. President Jose Lopez Portillo declared Mexico's interest in cooperation toward removing the international hotbeds of tension and preventing another war. President Jose Lopez Portillo underlined Mexico's offer to work with the GDR in the spirit of peace. The solution to the problem of peace, he said, depends on the willingness of all those involved and he is glad to find such determined willingness in the GDR. Economic cooperation can also flourish on the basis of consolidating detente and securing peace, the Mexican president said. He expressed pleasure at the fact that the GDR state delegation's trip has been so successful so far and declared Mexico's intentions to contribute to the successful development of mutual relations.

Guenter Mittag and Jose Lopez Portillo discussed the state and future of the good relations between both states primarily in the sphere of the economy. Both agreed that on this basis and in view of the two countries' economic potential, many opportunities exist for developing GDR-Mexican cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, and for raising it to a new level.

Also present at the meeting were Dr Gerhard Beil, secretary of state in the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy foreign trade minister; and Peter Lorf, GDR ambassador in Mexico.

A brief press conference was held directly after the talks with Jose Lopez Portillo. Touching on the opportunities for developing relations, particularly in the economic sphere, Guenter Mittag pointed out that the coming 10th SED Party Congress will debate and decide on the plan for the GDR's social development from 1981 through 1985. The Mexican Government has just approved a plan for economic development from 1979 through 1990. "This provides favorable opportunities for long-term contractual agreements."

Prior to this the GDR state delegation laid a wreath at the Monumento a los Ninos Heroes, the monument for the young heroes of the 1846 Mexican war of liberation.

On Friday the GDR state delegation flew to the northern industrial town of Monterrey. This was at the invitation of Bernardo Garza Sada, president of the Alfa concern, Mexico's largest group of private industrial concerns. The goods manufactured by this group include iron and steel products and it is involved in the production of chemical fibres and petrochemicals, television parts, the manufacture of paper and packaging and food products.

The talks which the state delegation led by Guenter Mittag held on Thursday with leading Mexican politicians were fruitful.

Gustavo Carvajal, president of the Mexican governing Institutional Revolutionary Party received Guenter Mittag, leader of the GDR state delegation for friendly talks. In the course of the exchange of opinions the two politicians dealt with questions of the present international situation and the state and prospects of relations between the GDR and Mexico. Guenter Mittag emphasized that the GDR Government supports the desire and intention of the Mexican Government to expand mutually advantageous cooperation.

Such a development is in keeping with the main concern of the foreign policy of the first socialist German state--to actively contribute to the understanding between peoples, to the continuation of the process of detente and to the securing of world peace.

According to the GDR the first requirement of our times is to make every effort to secure peace, the GDR delegation leader stressed. "We support the constructive policy of developing relations of peaceful coexistence with other states."

Gustavo Carvajal affirmed that Mexico too has a vital interest in securing permanent peace and in implementing the policy of detente and disarmament in the world. The Government of the United Mexican States and its party are striving to make a constructive contribution to this. Carvajal spoke in great detail about his party's development in the past 50 years or so, its present structure and the anti-imperialist progressive policies for which it has fought.

At the Trade Ministry (SECOM) Guenter Mittag and his interlocutors were able to establish with satisfaction that the exchange of goods between the GDR and Mexico has increased considerably in the past few years. The reciprocal exchange of goods has been expanded. At the same time Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and Guenter Mittag came to the conclusion that the two countries' economic opportunities have increased. This is why they welcome the new protocol, supplementing the trade agreement, which was drawn up recently by the third session of the joint government commission, which envisages a considerable increase in reciprocal deliveries in the next 3 years.

Guenter Mittag and the Mexican commerce minister then discussed projects for more industrial cooperation, which will be reflected positively in the mutual exchange of goods. Jorge de la Vega Dominguez said that the Government of Mexico and the Commerce Ministry are very interested in promoting trade and economic ties with the GDR. The GDR is an example of great political economic and cultural development on the basis of centralized state planning.

The leader of the GDR state delegation also presented proposals for cooperation on a number of industrial and infra-structural projects in third countries.

The GDR state delegation also held a lively exchange of views with Andres Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development. The latter's ministry is responsible for the recently passed "national plan for industrial development" of Mexico for 1979 through 1990. Referring to this, Guenter Mittag underlined the opportunities for the GDR here and its readiness to contribute to the implementation of this demanding project through closer scientific, technical and economic cooperation. The construction of a works for the production of industrial transmission systems could be considered as the first joint project with the state-owned Altos Hornos enterprise.

Visit to Alfa Enterprise

LD071210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City (ADN correspondent)--The GDR state delegation led by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the State Council, yesterday afternoon visited Monterrey, Mexico's second most important industrial center, for talks on the development of mutually advantageous scientific-technical and economic relations.

The delegation was invited by Bernardo Garza Sada, president of the Alfa combine, Mexico's largest private industrial enterprise. At the modern training and cultural center built by the Alfa group, the delegation was acquainted with the achievements and future plans of the enterprise. During a friendly talk possibilities were discussed of developing economic and trade relations, including industrial cooperation. Both sides express interest in establishing direct economic relations between GDR enterprises and institutions and the Alfa group.

The technology for the production of sponge-iron developed by scientists and engineers of the Mexican group was explained to the GDR state delegation. In turn, it drew attention to possibilities of supporting enterprises of the Alfa group with technologies and equipment from the GDR for new constructions for the expansion of production capacities.

SINDERMANN RETURNS FROM AUSTRIA, MAKES STATEMENT

AU041532 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Summary] The People's Chamber delegation headed by its President Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, returned to Berlin on Monday 2 June after a 6-day visit to Austria. The delegation was given a cordial farewell at the Schwechat Airport by Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council. Talking to GDR journalists, Horst Sindermann said that there are many common views between the GDR and Austria regarding the solving of complicated international problems, and that both countries will continue to strive for the policy of peaceful coexistence and the patient and peaceful solution of the problems of world politics. The Madrid conference should focus on disarmament questions, the two sides stressed, and a subsequent disarmament conference would be the best way to achieve effective arms limitation. Horst Sindermann also stressed the determination of both sides to further expand and intensify the existing good bilateral relations in parliamentary, economic and cultural cooperation.

HONECKER ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT AUSTRIA

LD061222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker today received Austrian Ambassador Dr Hans Walsep. Dr Walser brought Erich Honecker an invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Austria from Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, and also conveyed his best regards, which were equally cordially reciprocated. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

GDR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR RETURNED TO FRG

LD091036 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Returning from the FDP [Free Democratic Party] federal party congress in Freiburg, the former East Berlin military service objector Niko Huebner was yesterday evening prevented by GDR guards from using the transit route at the Hirschberg border crossing point. The working group for human rights said today in Berlin that Huebner, who has recently joined the FDP, was taken from his car and after more than an hour sent back as "undesirable."

BUDAPEST RADIO CITES SECRETARY MUSKIE ON SALT II RATIFICATION

LD070901 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has said that the Carter administration will try to make the Senate adopt the SALT II agreement this year. Muskie was responding to Vance's critical speech of a few days ago. The head of U.S. diplomacy stated that the SALT agreement is separable from the case of the Soviet aid to Afghanistan. It is to be recalled that President Carter had postponed the ratification debate precisely in connection with the Afghanistan events. According to Muskie, in the present tense situation the enactment of the SALT agreement would nevertheless be justified.

REPORTER CITES PRC ARMY DAILY ON PERSISTENT FACTIONALISM

LD061238 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--MTI's Bela Elias reports from Beijing.

The guest commentator of JIEFANGJUN BAO (LIBERATION ARMY DAILY) calls for a higher level of understanding and unity inside the army. The commentary reveals continued attacks against those who supported Lin Piao and took an active part in the cultural revolution.

Factionalism seems to hold on in the army's party organizations. This is what the commentator refers to by stressing that the factional activities obstruct the rehabilitation process, creation of unity and enforcement of the central party line in the army units.

The commentator calls for a soonest possible solution to what are called historic problems, i.e. issues left from the period of the cultural revolution. He urges more understanding towards those who committed errors but exercised self-criticism. Cadres representing the hard line are called on to be at least as tough and critical to themselves as to others. The commentator criticizes veteran army cadres who lack the spirit of democratism, are inclined to act arbitrarily and consider themselves supreme beings. As he puts it, such veteran cadres should recognize the old truth that neither in the party nor in the army can one dance "solo." He bitterly rails at persons who are suspicious of everyone, carry on a whispering campaign and spread alarm.

He sets former premier Zhou Enlai as an example to the representatives of various currents, as a leader who accepted compromises for unity's sake and was always ready to subordinate his individual interests to those of the party.

LAZAR TO LEAD DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION

LD061840 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 6, MTI--The 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will begin in Prague on June 17. In conformity with a prior agreement, the delegations of the member countries will be led by their respective heads of government. As such, the Hungarian delegation will be headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GASPAR HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR'S HOFFMAN

LD052115 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak and Hungarian trade unions regard as necessary a united course of action by European trade unions in the issues of basic interest, such as peace and security in Europe and cooperation of states with different social systems.

This agreement was reached during the talks of member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chariman of the Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffman and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar. The trade unions of the two countries will further promote cooperation with trade unions of other socialist countries and solidarity with trade unions in advanced capitalist and developing countries.

During its stay in Hungary, from which it returned on Thursday, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions was received by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR VOTE IN 8 JUNE ELECTION

LD082340 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 80 (MTI)--Sunday saw the beginning of an important political event in Hungary: people all over the country went to the ballot box to elect deputies to the National Assembly and council members for the next five-year election cycle. Voting in the country's 11,708 voting districts began at six o'clock in the morning. Practically the whole of Hungary's adult population (?participated) in the voting--not only electing deputies and council members, but also expressing its stand regarding Hungary's political and social system, and the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the state and the government.

The June 8 elections were preceded by a series of preparations that mobilized the whole of Hungarian society. Over two million people participated in some 60,000 nomination meetings held in Budapest and in the counties, and over 200,000 people expressed their views and put forward proposals regarding issues which concern almost every Hungarian. The nomination meetings fulfilled their important political and constitutional role. Characterized by candour and mutual understanding, these meetings again strengthened the mutual confidence which had accompanied the Twelfth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Yet again, Hungary's workers--through their votes--pledged their support for the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the HSWP, expressing the resolute wish that the realization of this policy be continued in the next phase of the building of a developed socialist society.

Earlier, the National Election Presidium had accepted the list of candidates nominated to stand election for deputy to the National Assembly. According to the list, 367 candidates can stand for election to the 352 seats in the National Assembly. The candidates represent every class and strata of Hungarian society. Owing to the death of deputy candidate Richard Horvath, only council members will be elected in election day in Budapest's election district No. 15.

The election of the district's deputy to the National Assembly will take place in a by-election set for June 15, following a nomination meeting which will be held on June 11.

Before the elections, 61,062 council member candidates were put up for election at local council nomination meetings. According to a mid-day report received by the National Election Presidium voting has ended in 721 of the 11,708 voting districts.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party cast his vote at the polling station set up at the Central Research Institute for Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Science in Budapest's 32nd polling district. The party's first secretary and his wife were greeted by Pioneers who presented them with flowers.

Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, cast their vote at Budapest's 111th and 24th voting district, respectively. Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar were greeted at the entrance of the polling station by Pioneers who presented them with flowers.

At 6 pm Sunday polling ended in Hungary for the election of deputies to the National Assembly and for local council members. In the country's 11,708 polling districts the vote collecting committees opened the ballot boxes to count the number of valid votes cast for and against each candidate, and to count the number of unvalid votes. 58,540 (?people) sat on the panel of vote-counting committees in the 11,708 voting districts, 7,830 people worked in the 1,566 election presidiums, while 1,760 people are working in the 352 deputy election district committees. The results of the voting will be passed on continuously to the National Election Presidium in parliament, where computerized processing will commence immediately. The final election results will be published on Monday.

Reports published by the election presidiums in the capital and in the counties say that at 5 pm, that is, an hour before the polls close down 95 percent of those eligible to vote have cast their votes.

Election Results

LD082217 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The president of the National Electoral Presidium said after the election today that more than one-third of the parliamentary representatives are new to the National Assembly. In the case of council members, the proportion of new officers is even greater. State Secretary Lajos Papp also stated that supplementary elections will be necessary in several places. There is an instance where neither of two candidates received the majority of valid votes, but at the same time there is also an instance where of four candidates one was successfully elected.

The Electoral Presidium will inspect the results during the night and the final data will be issued tomorrow night. As regards the interim results, the president of the National Electoral Presidium has said that Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have been elected representatives to the National Assembly.

JAGIELSKI, LIBYA'S JUDAH CHAIR ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD062258 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 Jun, PAP--The 3rd meeting of the Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The debates of the meeting are presided over by: Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Polish deputy premier, on the Polish side, and Bashir Judah, land reclamation secretary of the general popular committee, on the Libyan side. The meeting is sizing up economic cooperation between Poland and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the period from the previous meeting, and the conditions and prospects for further development of trade and economic collaboration.

Babiuch Receives Judah

LD071418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch, in the presence of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, today received Bashir Judah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Land Reclamation and Agricultural Reform of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and cochairman of the Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The current state and development prospects of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and Libya were discussed.

GIEREK, BABIUCH ATTEND POZNAN TRADE FAIR

LD082104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Summary] Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch took part in the opening of the 52d Poznan International Fair today. "Also present at the opening were the following members of the Politburo and the secretariat of the party Central Committee: Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Pinkowski, Tadeusz Pyka, Andrzej Zabinski, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Zbigniew Zielinski and the administrators of Poznan Voivodship led by Jerzy Zasada and Stanislaw Cozas."

WARSAW JOURNAL ASSESSES PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH U.S.

LD051418 Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--There are [word indistinct] possibilities of maintaining a growth rate of 15-20 per cent in Polish exports to the U.S. over the 1980-85 period, said the Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE economic paper in its assessment of Polish-U.S. trade ties. This estimate does not include exports which could be generated by joint Polish-American projects in third countries. In this latter domain, Poland has a lot to offer in such areas as mining development projects, chemical installations, timber-derived board factories, pipelines etc.

It hardly needs recalling that a further increase in Polish imports from the U.S.--for which there is a strong interest in the Polish economy--depends on the size of exports. There is the awareness on both sides that Polish export effort must be supported in order to enable Poland to return to the black in her trade with the U.S. and later wipe out the accumulated debt. Such is the aim of the Polish-U.S. ministerial-level trade talks held in Warsaw recently, RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE concluded.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN CHAIRMAN ZHIVOK

Ceausescu Toast 3 June

AU061230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a dinner given in honor of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, in Bucharest on 3 June 1980]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear friends from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, comrades and friends. It gives me special pleasure to greet as dear guests of the Socialist Republic of Romania you, Comrade Zhivkov, and the other party-state delegation members of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At the same time, I have the pleasure of extending to you warm wishes of welcome to our fatherland's soil, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally.

The people of Bucharest and all our people, who welcome you with deepest feelings of friendship, esteem and warm comradely appreciation, rejoice from the bottom of their hearts at the visit you are paying to Romania, viewing this as a new and telling expression of the positive Romanian-Bulgarian relations.

Indeed, longstanding relations of good neighborliness and cooperation exist between our peoples, relations of solidarity and assistance. Historical development has made the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, who have lived in this part of Europe for centuries, struggle together against foreign domination and oppression, for freedom and independence, and for the assertion of their national being and their independent development along the road of progress.

During the years of socialist construction, these traditional relations were raised onto a higher level. They have gained greater scope by continuously developing the community of their supreme ideals and aspirations on the basis of fully equal rights, respect and mutual advantage. Life has demonstrated that the mutual visits, as well as the meetings and talks I have with you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, have always ended in fruitful results. They have given new impetus to cooperation between the RCP and BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I think that you share my opinion when I say that Romanian-Bulgarian relations are an example of fruitful cooperation between two neighboring socialist countries that live in peace and understanding. It is very satisfying to note that during the current 1976-1980 5-year plan, the volume of Romanian-Bulgarian economic exchanges has increased some 2.2 times compared with the former 5-year plan, and that cooperation at various levels between our countries has expanded considerably. I am sure that our new meeting and the understandings we will conclude will ensure an ever greater development of cooperation and collaboration between our countries and parties, in the interest of socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria, and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, your visit gives us the opportunity to exchange detailed views on international issues and on ways and means to further strengthen the international cooperation of our countries. As is well known, the present international situation is very complex. On the one hand, there is an intensification of the struggle of peoples for free and independent devlopment. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, we witness an accentuation of world tension, as a result of the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, tension which jeopardizes the freedom and security of peoples and peace in the world. That is why we believe that the most imperative requirement today is to ensure the unity and ever closer cooperation of all peoples and progressive forces everywhere in order to halt aggravation of the international situation and to resume and continue the course toward detente. Life shows that a key prerequisite for detente and peace is the strict observance by all states of each people's right to be free and independent, and to decide its own path of socioeconomic development.

Proceeding from these realities and requirements of the contemporary age, Romania actively participates in international life and in the efforts to constructively resolve the great problems facing mankind. We consistently act to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, and to strengthen their cooperation and unity, in the belief that this is a primary factor for strengthening the forces of progress and peace. We attach particular importance to developing relations with the neighboring socialist countries, actively participate in cooperation within CEMA and broadly develop economic relations with all socialist countries. We also strengthen cooperation and solidarity with developing and nonaligned countries and, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we promote economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations and develop overall cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and all states.

We firmly base all our relations with other countries on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. We actively militate for the overall application of these principles in international life.

We pay primary attention to European security and to implementing the documents of the Helsinki conference devoted to peace and cooperation on our continent. We deem it necessary for all European states to actively cooperate for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting this fall. In this respect, we believe that the constructive proposals included in the recently adopted declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries are a sound basis for concrete actions designed to contribute to stimulating efforts to strengthen security in Europe and ensure military disengagement and disarmament.

We believe that the development of cooperation in the Balkans, and turning this region into an area of peace and good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, has a particular significance for the European climate. In this respect, Romania and Bulgaria can make a particular contribution by cooperating ever more closely. As far as we are concerned, our country is firmly determined to do everything possible to further develop its good relations with all Balkan countries and thus contribute to the cause of peace and detente.

In the current international circumstances, it is necessary to intensify efforts to resolve all contentious problems between states through peaceful negotiations alone, to renounce the use and threat of force, and to put an end once and for all to imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

It is necessary to intensify efforts for an overall peace in the Middle East leading to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to resolving the Palestinian people's problem with the creation of their own independent state, and to ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

As is known, there are still many complicated problems and conflicts in the world. Therefore, we believe that everything possible should be done to resolve them through negotiations alone, both in Africa, Asia and any other part of the world. This corresponds to the overall interests of detente and peace and the socioeconomic progress of peoples.

Disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, is one of the key issues of the contemporary world. We particularly believe it necessary to do everything possible to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. We must firmly act with responsibility to halt the arms race, to proceed to reducing military expenditures and to use the wonderful achivements of science and human thinking in the service of progress, independence and peace.

As a developing socialist country, Romania attaches great importance to the struggle of peoples to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order. In this respect, our active participation in the proceedings of the United Nations devoted to the new international economic order is very important. In view of the very complex nature of the problems facing mankind, their solution can only be secured with the fully equal participation of all states, be they large, medium-sized or small, regardless of social system. We believe in a greater role and contribution of the United Nations and other bodies to democratizing international relations and resolving complex problems in the interest of detente, national independence and peace.

I wish to express the conviction that Romania and Bulgaria, as neighboring socialist countries, will closely cooperate at the international level, together with other socialist countries and with peoples advocating detente and peace, for the cause of detente, peace and world understanding and cooperation. Being confident that the visit you are paying to Romania, as well as the documents and understandings to be adopted, will open up new prospects for Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation at the bilateral and world levels, I wish to toast:

The friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

The well-being and prosperity of the people of friendly Bulgaria!

The health of our dear comrade and friend, Comrade Zhivkov!

The health of the other Bulgarian comrades and friends, the health of all present at this dinner! (lively applause)

Zhivkov Toast 3 June

AU061248 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 80 p 7

[Apparent text of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of Bulgaria, at an official dinner given in his honor by Nicolae Ceausescu and Romanian leaders on 3 June 1980 in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, comrades: We are glad to be in your country's capital once again. Today, as during all our previous visits to Bucharest, your city greeted us with great warmth. We were welcomed in a festive and fraternal manner. In this we see an expression of the traditional Bulgarian-Romanian friendship, an expression of both peoples resolve to develop and enrich our fruitful cooperation. This is why our first words at this comradely banquet will be words of gratitude, for the invitation extended to the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania, and an expression of gratitude for your comradely hospitality on Romanian soil.

I would like most cordially to thank you, Comrade Ceausescu, for the kind words you said in your toast tonight, for the kind words which you expressed just now about our party, our people and our achievements in building a new society, as well as about our efforts to develop Bulgarian-Romanian relations and to consolidate peace and international security.

At each of our meetings, we naturally speak and have spoken many times about Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. These, however, are not ordinary routine phrases, dictated by protocol. They are expressions backed by real deeds, by a reality that has been built up over many centuries.

Since the liberation of our two countries from fascist and capitalist domination, with the decisive assistance of the victorious Soviet Army, our mutual relations and cooperation have been developing more and more successfully and dynamically from year to year. Now, this term "cooperation" covers the joint economic projects built on both sides of the ancient Danube River. This cooperation is represented by the results of specialization and production-sharing in leading economic branches of our two countries' economies. This cooperation is also represented by our successes in cultural relations.

We are glad that our visit coincides with the opening of a Bulgarian industrial exhibition in the capital of friendly Romania. This makes the forms of our mutual acquaintance, cooperation and the interaction between our two countries even more varied.

The talks which we began today in a cordial atmosphere confirm our mutual striving to continue to develop and expand our bilateral relations to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of consolidating the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, as well as in the interest of universal peace.

Comrades, the creative efforts of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples in building a new society in our two countries is proceeding in a rather exacerbated international atmosphere. I have in mind, above all, the attack started by the imperialist and reactionary circles against the trend of detente and against its chief mainstay--the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. I have in mind the NATO decision to increase military expenditures and to deploy new varieties of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles on the territories of Western Europe. Such actions contain great danger for the future of our planet and are in contradiction to the people's vital interests, with the objective, progressive development of human civilization.

This is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal socialist countries and together with all progressive and peace-loving forces, is devoting and will continue to devote all its efforts to prevent the revival of the atmosphere of hostility and distrust on the European Continent, where our two countries are situated and where our two peoples are living and working.

Our country, along with the other members of the Warsaw Pact Organization, in the declaration issued by the last session of the Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw, confirmed its resolve to persist in the struggle for the consolidation of security and of the development of cooperation in Europe, in the struggle for the freedom and independence of peoples and for stopping the armaments race, as well as in the struggle for disarmament and peace throughout the world.

Dear Romanian friends, our visit is at its beginning. The beginning, however, is good. We are still looking forward to meetings with working people and visits to various building projects and areas in your country. We will be able to become acquainted on the spot with the new achievements of the Romanian people.

Please accept the wishes of the members of the Bulgarian party and government delegation, and my own wishes, for even greater successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society in your country and for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th RCP Congress.

In thanking you once more for the warm hospitality accorded to us and for your kindness, I would like to propose a toast:

To the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between our two fraternal peoples!

To the prosperity and new successes of the Romanian people, who are builders of a comprehensively developed socialist society!

To peace and peaceful cooperation among the peoples!

To the health of my friend, Nicolae Ceausescu!

To the health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu!

To the health of all guests here present!

Cheers!

Talks in Sinaia

AU061045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1980--The Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue continues in Sinaia today. Alongside Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the talks are participated in by Elena Ceausescu, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ilie Verdet and Stanko Todorov, by other members of the Romanian and Bulgarian delegations. Problems of common interest are analyzed in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Luncheon for Zhivkov

AU061900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1980--On Friday, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave a lunch in honor of Todor Zhivkov and Lyudmila Zhivkova at Sinaia. Attending were Ilie Verdet, Stanko Todorov, other Romanian and Bulgarian officials. During the lunch, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts, expressing their full satisfaction at the productive results of the visit, at the fresh meeting and talks. The lunch passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

Sinaia Summit Concludes

AU061855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1980--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, concluded in the mountainous resort of Sinaia, on June 6.

The talks were attended for Romania by Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Leonte Rautu, Stefan Andrei, Suzana Gadea, Marin Vasile, Stefan Birlea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., director of the cabinet of the party general secretary and president of the republic, Vasile Pungan, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister secretary of state, adviser to the party general secretary and president of the republic, Constantin Mitea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., adviser to the party general secretary and president of the republic, Petre Duminica, Romania's ambassador in Sofia, Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for Bulgaria by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., minister of foreign affairs, Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., chairman of the Committee for Culture, Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for his country of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, Petur Dulgerov, secretary of the C.C. of the B.C.P., Niko Iakhiel and Dimitur Metodiev, members of the C.C. of the B.C.P., advisers to the first secretary of the C.C. of the B.C.P. and president of the State Council, Petur Danailov Khristov, member of the C.C. of the B.C.P., Bulgaria's ambassador in Bucharest, and Khristo Dorchev, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the last round of talks, the two party and state leaders exchanged opinions on some questions of the current international life and of the communist and working-class movement, as well as on the ways and means of further strengthening the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation on a world plane.

Expressed was the concern over the evolution of the world situation which is deeply affected by the heightening of tension in international relations. Reiterated was the determination of Romania and Bulgaria to further act for hindering the aggravation of the international situation, for improving the world political climate, for resuming and furthering the course towards detente, solving the complex problems facing mankind in accordance with the general interests of peace, economic and social progress of peoples.

Special attention was paid during the talks to questions related to the building of European security. In this context, stress was laid on the necessity of intensified efforts and concrete actions for a thorough preparation of the future Madrid meeting. Expressed was the resolve of the two countries to actively contribute to the promotion of broad and unhampered collaboration on the European Continent in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and particularly to act, alongside the other socialist countries, all the advanced forces on the continent, for a passage to disarmament and military disengagement measures in Europe, taking account of the fact that, in this part of the world, there is the largest concentration of weapons, nuclear ones included. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for enhanced efforts towards preventing the deployment of further nuclear missiles and weapons on the European Continent. The determination of the two countries was reasserted to act for the implementation of the proposals formulated in the documents recently adopted by the socialist states participating in the Warsaw Treaty.

During the talks, approached were also questions concerning the development of collaboration in the Balkans. Stress was laid on the resolve of Romania and of Bulgaria--as states lying in the Balkans--to militate in future as well for the development of relations with all the Balkan countries, for turning this region into a zone of collaboration, understanding, good neighborliness and peace, a zone free of nuclear missiles and weapons.

It was also shown that the cessation of the arms race, which is an ever heavier burden on the peoples' shoulders and enhances the danger of other devastating wars, the passage to tangible, efficient measures of disarmament were vital demands for the security of all nations, for the very existence of mankind, the necessity being underlined of using the gains of science and human thinking for progress, independence and peace.

Pointed out was also the need for eliminating the threat and use of force from interstate relations, for settling the litigious issues by peaceful means, by negotiations exclusively. In this context, the importance was highlighted of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, as well as of a political solution to the conflict situations still existing in Africa, Asia and in other parts of the world. Likewise, reiterated was the determination of the two countries and peoples to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Stress was laid on the great significance of increasing the efforts toward eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order. The need was underlined for a thorough preparation of and active participation in the U.N. special session due this year on underdevelopment questions and the building of a new world economic order.

The fact was emphasized that international issues could not be solved lastingly, constructively without the participation, on an equal footing, of all states, with no distinction as to social system. It was also considered that the role and contribution of the United Nations to the democratization of international relations, to the settlement of the complex issues confronting mankind today should be enhanced.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reiterated the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bulgarian Communist Party to act for the consolidation of their solidarity and collaboration. Stress was laid on the necessity of making efforts for intensifying the cooperation between the communist and workers' parties, so that they should play an ever more active role in European and world security, detente and collaboration matters. Reasserted was also the will of Romania and of Bulgaria to cooperate ever closer on an international plane, to contribute, alongside the other socialist countries, all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, to the triumph of the cause of detente and peace, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction at the fruitful character of the talks conducted during his fresh visit to Romania. On behalf of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, he invited a Romanian party and state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The talks passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding. The same day, Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov, Elena Ceausescu and Lyudmila Zhivkova, the other Romanian and Bulgarian officials returned to Bucharest.

Bucharest Friendship Rally

AU071829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1980--A meeting of working people of the Romanian capital city took place in Bucharest on Saturday at noon, devoted to the friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, organized in marking the official visit of friendship to Romania by the Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov. During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov made speeches.

Documents Signed

AU071345 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80

["Signing of Important Romanian-Bulgarian Official Documents"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed on June 7 within a ceremony at the State Council palace the programme agreement on the basic directions of development of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria by 1990, and the joint declaration. The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu and Lyudmila Zhivkova, Prime Minister of Romania Ilie Verdet and Bulgarian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov, other Romanian and Bulgarian officials.

After the signing Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov warmly shook hands and friendly embraced each other. Also signed during the same ceremony were: The programme of cultural and scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981-1985, by Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., chairman of the Committee for Culture; the protocol of coordination of the plans of national economies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981-1985, by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Zhivkov Departure

AU071346 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1015 GMT on 7 June 1980 begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport on the departure from Romania of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, "other party-state leaders" as well as "thousands of Bucharest inhabitants" have come to the airport to see off the guest. The national anthems of the two countries are played. A military honor guard presents arms. Comrade Todor Zhivkov then bids farewell to the members of the diplomatic corps present at the airport. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov watch the march of the honor guard. At the steps of the plane, "the two party-state leaders shake hands and embrace each other warmly and friendly." The live relay ends at 1033 GMT.

STOIAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES IN TEHRAN

AU081833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, (AGERPRES) 8/6/1980--The Romanian economic delegation, led by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, now on an official working visit in Tehran, had talks over June 2-8 with executives of the ministries of trade, oil, economy and finance, mining and industry, energy, and planning, and budget of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The parties examined the stage of relations on multiple planes between Romania and Iran, as well as their prospects of expansion and diversification. Both parties voiced the confidence that broad possibilities are at hand for the amplification of the bilateral goods exchanged and economic and technical cooperation, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, in the interests of the two countries and peoples. An economic and commercial memorandum on the negotiations conducted by the delegations of the two parties was signed.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR'S WEISS HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU061331 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] A working meeting took place in Bucharest today between Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, and Dr Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the two sides in the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between the two countries. In the spirit of talks and understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, the two sides examined the stage of economic cooperation between the two countries in various fields of common interest. They agreed upon measures aimed at further developing and diversifying production sharing and specialization in production, and at expanding mutual exchange of goods.

Verdet, Burtica Meet Weiss

AU061903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1980--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on June 6 Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman for his country of the joint governmental commission economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the GDR. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, highlighted were the good relations of collaboration between the two countries and peoples, with emphasis on the special contribution the agreements reached during the meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries make to their development.

The same day Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, had separate interviews with Dr Gerhard Weiss, when approached were questions related to the further development of the economic collaboration and cooperation, the expansion and diversification of mutual exchanges of goods and to the bilateral coordination of the plans for the ensuing five years.

Economic Agreement

AU071913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1980--Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R., signed on June 7, in Bucharest, the protocol of the working meeting of the chairmen for the two sides of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration between Romania and the G.D.R. The document establishes measures for the further development of the economic, technological and scientific cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, as well as for the conclusion of the coordination operations for the plans concerning the 1981-1985 period.

PRC VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Doronjski

LD061646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Steven Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, today received the PRC delegation led by Chen Muhua, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During a long friendly conversation, attended by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, the two sides positively assessed the past development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CCP and pointed out the broad possibilities for the further development of cooperation in all spheres. Doronjski briefed his visitors on the current tasks and activity of the LCY on the domestic front.

Results of Economic Meeting

LD061716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The second session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Belgrade today with the joint assessment that in bilateral economic cooperation significant results have been achieved since March of last year and that considerable possibilities exist to establish comprehensive economic ties between Yugoslavia and China. The delegations of the two countries were led by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

The second session of the mixed committee, which began on 30 May, was devoted to an analysis of economic cooperation between the two countries in the period since the first session of the committee in March last year in Beijing, and to the resolution of certain difficulties that have emerged as well as to the measures aimed at promoting and expanding economic cooperation, about which documents have been signed.

The Chinese delegation also visited in the past few days a number of Yugoslav work organizations which cooperate with partners in this country or which are interested in establishing such cooperation.

This session was an opportunity, as the joint assessment of today's session points out, for the Chinese delegation to acquaint itself in greater detail with the production possibilities of our economic organizations and to discuss concrete business deals. It was also stressed that the adoption of plans for the next medium term period of the two countries opened up new possibilities for the promotion of mutual economic relations. A considerable contribution to this will be made by continuing the practice of frequent contacts between delegations and working groups as well as the measures agreed on at the session aimed at promoting the maritime and air traffic between the two countries. It was assessed that in the past year the value of trade has increased compared with the same period in the previous year but that deliveries and the concluding of business deals should be speeded up.

In order to expand the volume of trade, additional business should also be concluded and fairs and exhibitions of products of the two economies should be organized more frequently.

Meeting With Vakic

LD062122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 6, TANJUG--President of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia Ilija Vakic this evening received Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chen Muhua who is heading a Chinese delegation to the session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Vakic and Chen Muhua discussed economic cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities for its promotion and expansion.

Chen Muhua stressed that the results achieved in bilateral economic cooperation so far represented a very sound basis for future cooperation.

Vakic said that Yugoslav work organisations were very interested in cooperating with Chinese partners.

Both sides noted that there was mutual interest in expanding cooperation in mining, non-ferrous metals industry, agriculture and in joint appearance on third markets.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD070952 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, last night received Chen Muhua, vice premier of the PRC State Council and member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. They had a long friendly conversation on questions concerning the further promotion and expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China.

During the conversation in which Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part, it was noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing favorably. Readiness to make further efforts to promote cooperation was expressed. This was especially so in the economic field, where untapped possibilities still exist in the view of both sides.

COMMENTATORS VIEW 1955 BELGRADE DECLARATION

Marovic Stresses 'Lasting Value'

AU052006 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1535 1 Jun 80 p 65

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "From the 45th Parallel: The Belgrade 'Magna Carta'"]

[Text] When the Belgrade Declaration first appeared, it represented such a surprise for the world that it was called "an historic turn," "the herald of new relations" and even "the Magna Carta of socialism." [paragraph continues]

Two and one half decades later (the declaration was signed on 2 June 1955) many events are counted from the date of its appearance. The beginning of the end of cold war; the Soviet opening towards the world; the first steps of detente; the formation of the policy of peaceful coexistence; and so on, for it was only after the Belgrade Declaration that the Bandung Conference with its principles of peaceful coexistence, came that the first summit meetings of the big powers were held, that the nonaligned movement was founded and that many other positive and valuable things happened, all contributing to peace and progress in the world.

At that time the Belgrade document represented an isolated torch that illuminated the way to inevitable changes. That was a time of sharp confrontation that continued after the bloody 3-year Korean war through the Berlin crisis and other tensions filled with ominous threats. The Eastern socialist countries showed no signs of any liberation from the Stalinist control even though 2 years had passed since Stalin's death. The only encouraging event was the resumption of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia after a 7-year interruption provoked by Stalin's unsuccessful attempt to force this country and its people to their knees.

The arrival of a Soviet delegation of the highest level in Belgrade and the meeting between Khrushchev and Tito alone showed that something important, historical and new was happening. Nevertheless, few people in the world at that time considered the document that resulted from those talks a possibility. Instead of formal words of "reconciliation," there appeared a broad programmatic platform of lasting value and the widest importance for international relations.

What is it that is formulated in the Belgrade Declaration and what is it that has a topical value even a quarter of a century after its first appearance?

First of all there is the orientation that "the method of negotiations be used in the interest of solving international problems by peaceful means and of strengthening cooperation between peoples and states." Is there today any other determinant that is more important and more necessary for the world and for relations in it when so many hopes are pinned to the negotiations aimed at eliminating an increasingly more dangerous tension resuling from the bloc rivalry and the new attempt of the big powers to divided the world according to their own ideas and their own interests?

Furthermore, the Belgrade Declaration realistically ties negotiations to certain principles. The results of any diplomatic action depend on respect for those principles. In addition to "the indivisibility of peace on which alone collective security can be built," the declaration also lists "the respect for sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality between states" as well as the recognition and development of peaceful coexistence "regardless of any ideological differences and differences in social systems, which also implies cooperation of all states in the field of international relations in general." It is precisely this breadth that is lacking today when persistent and selfish attempts are being made to impose on the world--unfortunately divided into strong and weak and into rich and poor--the solutions and interests that suit momentary divisions of the world into military-political and economic groups.

The Belgrade document also emphasizes the principle of noninterference as one of the most important principles for the development of cooperation and "condemns aggression of any kind and all attempts to impose political and economic domination on other countries." [paragraph continues]

If we add to this the conviction that "the question of internal order, of different social systems and of different forms of socialism are exclusively a matter for the peoples of individual countries," then it becomes clear that it was precisely the Belgrade Declaration that opened the door to the increasingly broader contemporary concept of socialism as a world process. At the same time it unambiguously demonstrated on what foundations the relations between the socialist countries should be built because the aforementioned principles were adopted precisely by two such countries not only as a basis for their mutual relations but also as a foundation for their own relations with others.

The Belgrade Declaration has had a beneficial effect on Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Thanks to the principles incorporated in it, cooperation between the two socialist countries has produced enviable results both in terms of the breadth of relations between them and in terms of the quality of these relations. Be it a matter of politics, economy and culture or of relations between social organizations and between the two armies, there is nearly no sphere in which the most diverse forms of cooperation for mutual benefit have not been developed on the firm principles of equality, independence and respect for differences.

A quarter of a century of practical testing is the best indication of the value of a document. The Belgrade Declaration has demonstrated that it is irreplaceable and that its vitality has not passed with time. It withstood many tests and the most widely different changes that have taken place in the world in these two and one half decades. It was on this declaration's foundations, and by invoking it and its principles that many other documents following the frequent and fruitful meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev have appeared in subsequent years. Each of these documents has confirmed the declaration's lasting value, assigning to it the role of a foundation for a stable structure on which the relations between the two countries are based.

This was confirmed in a certain way also in the first days after President Tito's death. Coming here to pay homage to Tito's spirit and to his great work, Brezhnev expressed to the Yugoslav leaders, both personally and in the written message of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, his conviction that the relations between the two countries would further continue to develop on the basis of the principles formulated in the Belgrade Declaration and the subsequently signed documents. The readiness, mutually confirmed, to continue on the road that was so monumentally projected a quarter of a century ago and persistently and patiently built since then despite occasional difficulties and disagreements is a good omen for the future of these relations. And it is certainly also a good omen for the Belgrade "Magna Carta," for its historical role and place in contemporary international relations and for the durability of its principles and goals.

Teslic on Importance, Validity

AU041850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 80 p 8

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Permament Principles"]

[Text] In Belgrade 25 years ago today, the highest leaders of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR signed one of the most important documents of the postwar era: "The Declaration of the Governments of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR." What was involved was a document that normalized relations between the two countries and that established relations of comprehensive cooperation.

What was involved was a document of the broadest possible international importance because of the principles formulated for the first time. Those principles meant a break with the practice (and theory) of relations between countries and parties valid thus far. The Belgrade principles extended to all vital questions of building socialist and of relations between the communist and workers parties, as well as relations between peoples and states.

The Belgrade Declaration had opened at that time the very acute processes of destalinization, processes to which the 20th CPSU congress gave its features--autonomy and independence of small and other countries outside the blocs, all of which together had a decisive influence on strengthening the forces of world peace, on a democratization of international relations and on the development of the concepts and practice of nonalignment.

After intensive talks the two sides reached agreement on the following principles: indivisibility of peace, respect for the sovereignity, independence, territorial integrity and equality among states, the recognition and development of peace-loving coexistence, adherence to the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs (for any reasons whatever), promotion of mutual and international economic cooperation (and the removal of all those factors making the exchange of goods more difficult), removal of any forms of propaganda and disinformation (and other acts sowing a lack of confidence), condemnation of every aggression and every attempt at imposing economic domination on other countries and the recognition that the policy of military blocs increases international tension, undermines confidence among peoples and increases the danger of war.

The normalization of Yugoslav-Soviet relations was in this way given a real and firm basis. By the way, the talks were held on a basis of equality between two independent countries. That meant an affirmation of our path and our resolve to not allow anyone from outside to interfere in our internal affairs or to influence the course of our peace-loving foreign policy.

This was a triumph of Tito's policy and principled approach. Tito accepted talks and insisted on the principles of the Belgrade conference, resolutely and clearly letting it be known that we would not join any bloc. We had, in fact, already then firmly stood on the positions of nonalignment.

One year later, in June 1956, on the occasion of Tito's visit to the Soviet Union, the extremely warm welcome in Moscow as well as in Leningrad and Stalingrad demonstrated the value and topicality of the Belgrade Declaration. This was also expressed through the signing of the Moscow declaration, which completed the process of normalizing relations between the two socialist countries.

The principles of the two declarations were confirmed later in a number of meetings and talks between Tito and Brezhnev. It was demonstrated that these meetings were always topical and that they had a permanent value. The growth of comprehensive cooperation and the constant progress in building mutual confidence between the SFRY and the USSR in all fields, including also the relations between the LCY and the CPSU, also is evidence of this.

Practice demonstrated, President Tito stressed on occasion, that the mutual respect for the jointly adopted principles--equality, independence, noninterference and the respect for the specific features of the internal development and the international positions of our two countries--represented a permament and firm basis on which our long-term cooperation could successfully develop.

The interests of world peace and detente, as well as certain unsolved and very acute problems that call for full involvement and for the most substantial possible cooperation and negotiations on the basis of the adopted principles also lead us to that conclusion.

PRLJA: 'ILLUSIONS' ABOUT 'CHATS' TO SOLVE WORLD PROBLEMS DISAPPEARING

AU052102 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 80 p 2

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "World Without Illusions"]

[Excerpts] If anyone still needed an illustration or confirmation of the depth of the crisis into which the relations between the East and the West have fallen after the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, then perhaps the Warsaw meeting between Giscard and Brezhnev last week provided precisely such an illustration. The illusion that the world problems exacerbated by the situation in Afghanistan or by the state of the military-strategic race that is expanding to new areas at an accelerted pace can be solved by anyone's informal chats and talks--no matter to what extent such chats and talks in themselves might always be better than confrontations,--are disappearing in these days with such a speed that this fact, too, attests to the crisis with which the world will have to patiently cope for a long time to come, while making as careful and broad preparations and probings as possible.

Of course, it would be too naive even for the greatest of the optimists to believe that the Soviet troops, without whose presence it is really difficult to imagine a stabilization and, realistically, even the very existence of Karmal's regime, will easily and quickly withdraw from Afghanistan because the decision to send troops had been undoubtedly subjected to long and careful deliberation even before the troops were dispatched there. At the same time it is hard to imagine that at the time when the development of the situation and of successive military interventions and aggressions in southern Asia has to a considerable extent blotted the memory of the historical American defeat in Vietnam, the Western bloc allies could now suddenly show a kind and, we could almost say, touching readiness "to be lenient" toward the other, rival side. In the contemporary world such as it is it would certainly be difficult to explain such an attitude merely in terms of a consistent--even if unilateral--devotion to the proclaimed principles of peacefulness and broad international cooperation.

Only 2 weeks before the Soviet troops' entry in Afghanistan, or more precisely, on 12 December 1979, NATO adopted its decision on deploying new generations of modern medium-range missiles on the territories of its West European NATO members. No matter how impossible and absurd it might be "to try to justify" the military intervention in Afghanistan which, let us recall, 104 UN countries loudly condemned (and there were also some less loud condemnations of it!), the decision on the "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles probably to a certain extent accelerated that intervention even though, judging by all available evidence, it would have taken place even without that decision.

The fact is that in the last few years the USSR deployed in its western border areas new medium-range missiles (their range is about 1,200 kilometers) of the SS-20 type. They are able "to throw" only as far as the West European territories but not as far as the U.S. territory. It is for this reason that Moscow believes that these missiles should not affect the signing of an agreement on strategic nuclear weapons, that is, those that can "throw" also as far as the U.S. territory. [paragraph continues]

The Western bloc does not accept this reasoning. According to its strategists, a stronger strategic threat to Western Europe in the contemporary world simply cannot be left unanswered. Thus the decision was made to deploy the NATO medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The USSR reacted to this decision with alarm. Its strategists say approximately the following: Our medium-range missiles cannot "reach" the United States but the "Pershing-II" and "cruise" missiles will be able to strike at potential targets in the USSR all the way to the Urals. Thus the strategic equilibrium foreseen by the SALT-II agreements, has been essentially disrupted in relation to the USSR. Therefore the fierce condemnation as well as the political and propaganda campaigns and actions that followed can be relatively easily explained.

But precisely for this reason it must be noted that the presence of the USSR troops in Afghanistan, too, among other things, changes certain earlier strategic assumptions. For instance, the USSR is now able to directly threaten with its SS-20 missiles certain "vitally important" (we have borrowed this term from President Carter) regions and oil supply lines to the west in central Asia and the Middle East. Thus the strategic rivalry continues. And in this connection the rules of the game are changing more slowly than the world wishes.

As a result of this fact alone it is also becoming clearer that all expectations about quick and easy and somehow miraculous solutions and successful lightening-like talks and visits are based more on naivity than on any realistic appraisals and assumptions. The fact is that at this time we face the culmination of a new cycle in the strategic rivalry of the blocs that began as early as immediately after the Yalta Conference and that has been an exceptionally alarming acceleration and acquiring of new qualities in the recent years.

But--if anyone still really has to be reminded of this--today the world is incomparably different from the world that emerged from World War Two, the Yalta Conference and the original bloc division. True, today we still all feel the burden of that heritage, but today, too, those who do not view the fate of international relations except through the sights of the targeted ultra-modern bloc weapons are far more numerous than at that time. This fact alone, too, certainly should not be underrated--fortunately.

POLITIKA ON EXPECTATIONS OF BUSINESS MEETING WITH U.S.

AU060746 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 80 p 8

[Z. Todorovic article: "Advancement of the Yugoslav-American Economic Cooperation: Greater Expectations Than Ever Before"]

[Summary] Commenting on the forthcoming sixth regular meeting of more than 500 leading officials of the biggest U.S. banks and commercial and industrial companies and representatives of Yugoslav banks, industry and agriculture, that will be held in Dubrovnik from 1 to 4 June, Dr Todora Dragomanovic, head of the sector for overseas developed countries of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, says that "more is expected from this meeting than ever before" from other similar meetings. "It is generally believed that this is a realistic appraisal for several reasons." The U.S. officials and representatives of American financial and other institutions "emphasize their readiness to advance economic cooperation and especially to balance the commodity trade between the two countries. The fact is that in the last few years economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States has become increasingly more diversified."

However, at the same time it must be pointed out that in many respects Yugoslav exports to the United States are below their actual potential. The structure of exports is too modest, insufficient quantities of individual products are offered and the Yugoslav economy is slow in orienting itself to the large U.S. market that, it must be stressed, "is more open than many other markets in the developed Western countries." Of course, the necessary promotion of Yugoslavia's exports to the United States alone does not exhaust every available opportunity to increase economic cooperation between the two countries. It should be noted that in 1979 11 new agreements on the transfer of technology of U.S. companies to Yugoslavia were concluded. In the same year there were also four new agreements on American investment projects in Yugoslavia, two new agreements on investments by U.S. firms in Yugoslav industry and two new agreements on long-term production cooperation between the U.S. and Yugoslav economic organizations.

All other forms of economic cooperation between the two countries will undoubtedly also be discussed at the Dubrovnik meeting. The Yugoslav agriculture and food industry are particularly attractive for the American partners in this respect and at the same time, on the Yugoslav side, it is the agricultural producers and the food industry in Vojvodina and Macedonia that are especially interested in promoting cooperation with U.S. firms. "It is certain that in the interests of both countries extensive discussions will also be held at the meeting on opportunities for more energetic actions to eliminate many difficulties in economic cooperation between the two countries."

VRHOVEC CONCLUDES SRI LANKA TALKS, VISITS INDONESIA

Report on Sri Lanka Talks

LD062218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 6 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (TAWJUG)--Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka wish to raise development of their economic relations, cultural ties, and cooperation in the field of information and technology to a still higher level, in accordance with a very close cooperation existing between them at the political level, stated Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affaires Vrhovec and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hameed in their talks here. The new talks have placed bilateral cooperation within the context of fundamental principles of the policy of nonalignment, self-reliance and strengthening of cooperation among developing countries.

The two foreign ministers expressed concern over the permanent deterioration of world relations which threatens peace stability and independent position of nonaligned countries. They also reaffirmed the conviction of both sides that the policy of nonalignment is a powerful weapon of nonaligned countries in their struggle to overcome the dangers threatening peace.

The nonaligned movement can play an important role in actions aimed at bringing about a relaxation of world tension only if it acts as an independent and non-bloc factor in world relations.

The causes of interference in internal affairs of others as well as those of the use of force must be eliminated, stressed both sides.

Departure From Sri Lanka

LD070936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo, June 7, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left Colombo for Indonesia this morning, after a three-day visit to Sri Lanka.

During the visit, Vrhovec had talks with Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed. He was also received by President Jayewardene.

Arrival Statement in Indonesia

LD080853 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has arrived on an official and friendly visit to Indonesia.

In a brief statement to the press he stressed the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples and expressed satisfaction at the fact that he will have the opportunity to exchange views on bilateral relations, which he appraised as very successful, with his host, Dr Kusumaatmadja. He will also have the opportunity to exchange views on the latest international events, which he said are fraught with dangers to universal peace, and the state and development of the nonaligned movement in which both countries, founders of the movement, urge consistency with the original principles.

BORBA REPORTS VRHOVEC REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU051728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 80 p 1, 3

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 May, TANJUG--The Federal Social Council for International Relations devoted its session today to an analysis of the international situation and to the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting.

Milos Minic, president of the council, had earlier called on all those present at this first session of the council after President Tito's death to pay one minute silent tribute to the late president and the creator of the Yugoslav foreign policy and new equitable relations in the international community.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made an analysis of the current international situation in which the preparations are being made for holding the Madrid CSCE meeting. In the current very deteriorated international situation--in which new crises, an increasingly more frequent use of force and military interventions against other countries and an intense bloc competition give a special character and represent the greatest danger for world peace--Europe also cannot remain as an isolated base.

For this reason actions are necessary, both in Europe as well as on a wider international plane. In this connection Vrhovec particularly stressed the role and influence of the nonaligned countries and said that this fact was of special importance under the present circumstances. In this connection, the federal secretary also spoke about an increasingly greater participation of the nonaligned countries in seeking ways to find a way out of the current general crisis in the world.

In Vrhovec's speech and in the speeches made by other members of the council, particularly by representatives of the republican and provincial councils, the conviction was expressed that the recent contacts of world statesmen (in Belgrade, Vienna, Warsaw and elsewhere) confirmed not only the importance and inevitability of dialogue and negotiations, but also that this approach represents the only way out of the current very tense international situation toward a relaxation of tension and a peaceful solution of the existing problems and crises in the world. Taken as a whole, this fact gives more favorable chances for a timely holding and later for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. The fact is, it was noted by the council, that all European countries--regardless of their special approaches--are in favor of the Madrid meeting.

LIBYAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF MEETS WITH MIJATOVIC

LD061330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received Brig [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah head of a Libyan military delegation on an official visit to Yugoslavia, at the end of its visit to Yugoslavia.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, it was asserted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are very good, all-round and substantial and that there exist all favorable conditions and mutual wish for further promoting their fruitful and varied cooperation.

Departs Belgrade

LD061306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--Revolutionary Command Council member and Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces Supreme Commander Brigadier [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, who headed a Libyan military delegation in an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Armed Forces, left Belgrade today. Brigadier Jabir was seen off at the Batajnica Airport by the Yugoslav national defense secretary, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES 'AGGRESSIVE ISRAELI ACTS'

LD061229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1149 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia today denounced in the sharpest terms the aggressive Israeli acts and warned that they were a real danger to peace and security in the world.

The official spokesman for Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, told TANJUG diplomatic editor today that Israel, by systematically applying the policy of force and aggression, was doing everything that can worsen and deepen the Middle East crisis, a crisis already fraught with dangers to world peace (and) security.

Yugoslavia considers that the international community should take resolute steps so as to stop such a development of things in the Middle East and to set in motion a process for finding a just and lasting solution to that dangerous crisis, Kalezic said.

Despite the U.N. Security Council decisions, Israel goes on with building settlements in the occupied territories and with preventing the homecoming of deported Palestinian leaders, the Yugoslav press spokesman cautioned.

In addition to its aggressive military actions against Lebanon, Israel does terrorist acts and two Palestinian mayors on the West Bank of the Jordan river were also their victims.

In Yugoslavia's evaluation, it is by this policy which includes the proclamation of whole Jerusalem as the capital of Israel that the Israeli Government seeks to materialize its expansionist and annexionist goals and, thus, confirms it does not wish to live in (?peace) with its neighbors.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DECISION

AU061552 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The participants of the international conference on the U.S. interventions in Iran adopted a draft 12-point declaration last night. The declaration condemns the U.S. policy toward Iran, beginning with the coup d'etat in 1953 to the revolution and the U.S. military action in the Iranian Dasht-e-Kavir desert at the end of April.

A proposal by an American that the question of hostages be included in point 10 was not accepted. The proposal was rejected with the explanation that the hostages are specially mentioned in the document on the work of the conference that was adopted last night.

Some 300 representatives of nongovernmental organizations from 54 countries participated in this conference which began on (?2 June).

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MARKOVIC LEAVES FOR GAMBIA, TANZANIA

LD061504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the SFRY Assembly, headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, left today for Zambia and Tanzania to pay these countries official visits lasting several days at the invitation of their national assemblies.

The delegation comprises delgates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly: Hakij Pozderac, Halil Fejzulahu, Branko Lazovic and Ljupco Samonikov.

During their visits to the two friendly and nonaligned countries, Yugoslav parliamentarians will have talks with their Zambian and Tanzanian colleagues on the possibilities for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation in various fields. Apart from familiarizing themselves with experience gained in internal development, they are also expected to exchange views on cooperation in the international field.

The delegation was seen off a Surcin Airport by Sreta Kovacevic, vice-president of the SFRY Assembly, Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Zambian Ambassador Albert Kalyati.

SAWPY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM SCANDINAVIA

LD091040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG)--A wide interest in the topical questions of detente and the preservation of world peace has been expressed on both sides in the talks between the representatives of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the highest functionaries of political parties in Finland and Norway, said President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic last night, on return from visits to the two Scandinavian countries.

In Finland, Kurtovic had talks with highest functionaries of the Finnish People's Democratic League, the Finnish Social Democratic Party and three other parties, while in Norway he was guest of the Norwegian Labour Party. The talks included mutual information about the work of the organisations and movements of Yugoslavia, Finland and Norway which are engaged in successful mutual cooperation.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES PERUVIAN ENVOY; ASSESSES RELATIONS

LD062140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 6, TANJUG--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today received the credentials from the new Peruvian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Hugo Ernesto Valderrama.

Ambassador Valderrama conveyed best wishes and greetings from the Peruvian president, General Morales Bermudez, to the Presidency of Yugoslavia. He also assessed relations between Peru and Yugoslavia as favourable. The engagement of Yugoslav experts in large capital development projects in Peru is a symbol of successful cooperation between the two countries, the ambassador emphasized.

Peru and Yugoslavia support the principles of the U.N. Charter and are investing efforts for the preservation of the authentic principles and nature of the movement of nonalignment, Valderrama said.

Expressing gratitude for General Morales Bermudez' greetings Mijatovic said that the traditionally friendly mutual relations, which are being successfully promoted, derive from Yugoslavia's and Peru's membership of the movement of nonalignment. Both sides are actively engaged in all of the movement's main activities. This was particularly evident at the sixth nonaligned summit in Warsaw, Mijatovic said. Pointing out the unfavourable trends in the international situation, Mijatovic expressed confidence that joint actions of the nonaligned within their movement, in the United Nations and in other forums would contribute considerably to surmounting the existing problems. This is of vital interest for the future of mankind, the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD062113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dusan Dragosavac had talks here today with a delegation of the Madrid federation of the Spanish Communist Party currently on a several-day visit in Belgrade.

The delegation is headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee and political secretary of the party's Madrid federation. In the talks, Dragosavac and Sanchez Montero discussed the cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Spanish Communist Party and their activities on the [word indistinct] and international levels. Views were also exchanged on some current international questions and trends in the workers' movement. Both sides assessed the two parties' cooperation as very good and expressed readiness to promote it further.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER NOTES UNSATISFACTORY TRADE WITH HUNGARY

AU051745 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 80 p 4

[TANJUG report]

[Text] In the first 4 months of this year, commodity exchange with Hungary did not yield the expected results. By 1 May the overall volume of trade reached $138 million, or 26 percent of the $526 million planned for this year. However, what causes even greater concern is the fact that our deficit is increasing. At the end of April, our deficit totalled $24 million, while the data for May, which is still incomplete, demonstrated that the situation is not improving.

As was said at today's meeting of the section of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber for promoting economic cooperation with Hungary, the realization of the planned volume of commodity exchange is jeopardized with such operations by our businessmen. This year it is planned that the Yugoslav exports to Hungary should total $264 million, while imports should amount to $261 million.

ELECTRICITY TO BE IMPORTED FROM ALBANIA

LD052058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prizren, June 5, (TANJUG)--It is envisaged that a 220-kilovolt long-distance power line will be constructed from Nasec near Prizren (Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo) to the Albanian town of Fierza. This long-distance power line will link the 500-megawatt hydro-electric power station in Fierza with the large transformer station in Nabec. This project is to contribute to the earlier exchange of electrical energy with neighbouring Albania.

On the basis of a recently-concluded contract, Yugoslavia is this year to import some 850 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy from Albania. In the years to come electricity imports from Albania are to increase considerably. The electricity will be carried along the long-distance power line from the Albanian border, to Titograd, the capital of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Montenegro.

BRIEFS

BELGRADE, LOMONOSOV UNIVERSITIES--Moscow, June 6, (TANJUG)--A new plan of cooperation between Belgrade University and the Lomonosov State University of Moscow was signed here today. The three-year agreement was signed by the rectors of the two universities, Prof. Dr. Miros Pecujlich, and academician Anatoliy Lugonov. The two rectors said that the new plan represented the continuation of a very fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation between the two universities and sciences of the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 7 Jun 80 LD]